C1 cont. pressurised container of the medicament and the layer is not of a cold plasma polymerised fluorinated hydrocarbon.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 35 and ending on page 6, line 10.

Upon depression of the valve stem 111 relative to the valve member 112 so that it moves inwardly into the container, the radial port 123 is closed off as it passes through the inner seal 118, thereby isolating the metering chamber 113 from the contents of the pressurised container. Upon further movement of the valve stem 111 in the same direction to a dispensing position the discharge port 121 passes through the outer seal 117 into communication with the metering chamber 113. In this dispensing position the product in the metering chamber 113 is free to be discharged to the atmosphere via the discharge port 121 and the cavity in the hollow end 119 of the valve stem 111.

C2

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 3 and ending on page 7, line 16.

The preferred monomers to use in this process are perfluoro-cyclohexane or perfluoro-hexane, which would create a thin layer of plasma polymerised fluoro-cyclohexane or fluoro-hexane on the appropriate surface. Other fluorinated hydrocarbons may also be used, such as tetrafluoroethylene (TFE), trifluoroethylene, vinylidene fluoride and vinyl fluoride. The two monomers fluoroethylene and fluoropropylene may also be used to form the copolymer fluorinated ethylene-propylene (FEP). Siloxanes, such as dimethyl siloxane, may be used with all of the above mentioned drug dispensing devices to give a layer of plasma polymerised dimethylsiloxane.

C3

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 35 and ending on page 8, line 34.

Either an entire component within the drug delivery device, or just the surfaces of one or more components which would come into contact with the medicament during actuation, could be treated to provide an improved drug delivery device according to the present invention. In the case of the type of inhalers as shown in Figure 1, surfaces 21, 22 and 23 may be treated. In a typical dry powder inhaler, the inner surface of the mouthpiece may be treated as well as any channel leading to

C4